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ARCHEOLOGY AND ETHNOLOGY.<sup>1</sup>

**The International Congress of Anthropology and Pre-historic Archeology of Paris of 1889.**—(*Continued from page 1034, vol. xxv.*)

## MISCELLANEOUS CONTRIBUTIONS.

1. *Anthropological Studies in Japan.*—M. Shogoro Tsuboi, of the University of Tokio, made a report on this subject. He recalled the numerous works of strangers published upon Japanese anthropology and expressed regret that the writings of his compatriots were almost unknown outside of Japan. He mentioned the great osteological collection of the Medical College of the University, and its special laboratory. He enumerated the results obtained, statistics, photographs of ethnic types, simple or composite, studies in criminology, etc. Japanese ethnography and that of the Ainos particularly had been studied, and archaeological excavations had been followed with care from one to the other of the Empire, in the tumuli, shell-heaps, caverns, etc. The College of Sciences and the Museum of Tokio have been enriched with the result of these excavations, and there has been founded on the initiation of the author an Anthropological Society at Tokio. It has made its first exhibition in the Anthropological Section of the French Exposition.

2. *The Caverns of Central America.*—The prehistoric, or, at least, pre-Columbian monuments of Mexico and Central America have been studied and are tolerably well-known, and this much has been contributed to our knowledge of prehistoric man in that country. But it is not so with the caverns, for while they in many cases bear traces and contain evidences of human occupation in ancient times, they are for the most part unexplored.

M. Desire Pector, Consul of Nicaragua at Paris, himself an ardent prehistoric archaeologist, who was in charge of the Nicaraguan Building and display at the French Exposition, and was Secretary of the International Congress of Americanists, session of 1890, at Paris, presented a list of these, the most interesting of these caverns. He made elaborate and satisfactory descriptions, which must, however, all be omitted, and I must be content with a mere list.

a. *Mexico.*—The seven legendary caverns of Chicomoztoc.

<sup>1</sup> Edited by Thomas Wilson, Smithsonian Institution.

*b. Guatemala.*—The Cueva Encantada de Mixco. Described by Fuentes y Guzman in the year 1700. Its length was three leagues. It served the aborigines as a place of adoration and sacrifice in honor of the Divinity of the Fountain, Cateya, Mother of the Water or Goddess of the Water. The grottoes in the neighborhood of Mitla on Mictlan, of which the most celebrated were those of Tibulca and Penol.

*c. Salvador.*—Cavern near the village of Aguacayo and of the Rio Lempa. It is deep. The Cavern of Corinto. The Cueva y fuente de Sangre, near Amatillo, on the frontier of Honduras.

*d. Nicaragua.*—The Cavern of Metapa in the Dept. of Matagalpa.

*e. Costa-Rica.*—There are several caverns in the Province of Guacaste or Liberia.

*f. Venezuela.*—One should not neglect the famous Caverns of the Orinoco; Cerro de Luno, Ipi Iboto and Cucurital, the antiquities of which with skulls of the aborigines, deformed and natural, have been recently found by Crevaux and Dr. Marcano.

The grand Cordilleras which cover Central America ought to contain many grottes on the flanks of the mountains. They have never been, or very slightly explored.

3. *The Cup Markings of Espiaux.*—Monsieur Julien Sacaze, of Saint Gaudens, who lately met with a premature death, communicated the Congress a note on the cup-markings of Espiaux near Bagneres-de-Luchon, Pyrenees. He gave a description. There were three series of these. The Calhande Pourics, the alignments of Peyrelade and of Couseillat. He gave a description of these stones, which while of granite boulders within reach of the glaciers of the Os and bearing marks of glacial action, yet had undoubtedly been placed in their present position by human intervention, and so were monuments of human art. Cavities of greater or less size and depth had been wrought in their surfaces, which were to be counted by the hundreds. These were cupstones, and were quite prehistoric, no person having within historic times had any knowledge of their origin or purpose. M. Sacaze believed these sculptures to be contemporaneous with the monuments which they ornament. The stones might have been sepulchral monuments and their ornamentation may have had reference to the cult of the dead.

This paper was exceedingly interesting to me, for I had visited this mountain of Espiaux, the alignments of Peyrelade, and had seen numbers of these cupstones. The cups were usually marked upon the face of the granite boulder.

M. Reber, of Geneva, gave as the latest archeological news from this country the discovery of five hundred cup markings on the rocks of Planet at Salvan in Valais. They were associated with other marks, ovals, triangles and rainures.

Cup markings had been found on the dolmen tombs of Douvaine in Savoy.

4. *Presentation of North American Indians Before the Congress.*—Dr. Topinard presented a band of twenty-five Indians who belonged to the troop of the Wild West under Buffalo Bill, then exhibiting in Paris. The Indians were mostly Ogallalla Sioux; one or two were Cheyennes. At the request of their commander they gave to the Congress a representation of the gesture speech which has been studied and described by Colonel Garrick Mallory. Mr. T. Wilson acted as interpreter, while Drs. Hamy, Laneau, Topinard, Mortilet and others asked questions and noted peculiarities in the Indianphysiognomy, their customs and equipments, while Mr. Kunz exhibited a collection of their ornaments.

**When Will the Earth be Entirely Peopled?**—In order to answer this question M. Ravenstein has undertaken a series of researches and calculations the results of which are published in the *Proceedings of the London Geographical Society*, 491, p. 27.

It appears from this work that the population of the globe, 1,467,000,000 of people, is distributed over the surface of the islands and continents, excluding the polar regions, in the proportion of thirty-one inhabitants to the English square mile (2.59 kilometres). The author divides the entire land surface, 46,350,000 square miles, into three regions; fertile lands, steppes, and deserts, which contain respectively, in round numbers, 28,000,000, 14,000,000, and 4,000,000 of square miles. He computes the maximum number of inhabitants which each of these regions can sustain per square mile as follows: fertile lands, 207; steppes, 10; and desert, 1. The average for India is 175, for China 295, for Japan 264. M. Ravenstein estimates the maximum of inhabitants that can be sustained on the entire land surface at 5,994,000,000.

At what date will this fatal number be reached? The increase of population in the different countries can be expressed, according to the author, by the following figures:

Europe.....	8.7	per cent. by decade
Asia.....	6	" " " "
Africa.....	10	" " " "
Australia and Oceanica.....	30	" " " "
North America.....	20	" " " "
South America.....	15	" " " "
<hr/>		
Total.....	8	per cent. by decade

With this ratio of increase as a basis, the figure 5,994,000,000 will be attained A. D. 2072, or in about 181 years.

It is a curious fact that this is very nearly the same date when, according to the geologists, the coal supply of Great Britain, which gives her prestige among nations, will be exhausted.

Our great-grandchildren will have reason to reflect upon the future and the fate of their posterity doomed to struggle for life under the hard conditions that may be summarized in these words: want of combustibles and room upon the face of the earth. (*L'Anthropologie*, Tome II, No. 6, p. 753.)

## PROCEEDINGS OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

**Association of American Anatomists.**—The fourth annual session was held September 23 to 25, 1891, at Washington, D. C. The officers for 1890-'91 were: Joseph Leidy, M. D., LL.D. (deceased), Philadelphia, Pa., President; Frank Baker, M. D., Washington, D. C., 1st Vice President and Acting President; Faneuil D. Weisse, M. D., New York City, 2d Vice President; D. S. Lamb, M. D., Washington, D. C., Secretary and Treasurer. **EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE:** Harrison Allen, M. D., Philadelphia, Pa.; Burt G. Wilder, M. D., Cornell University; Thomas Dwight, M. D., LL.D., Harvard University, President and Secretary, ex-officio; Mr. Fred. A. Lucas, of Washington, D. C., Delegate to the Congress; D. K. Shute, M. D., of Washington, D. C., Alternate.

Wednesday, September 23.—1. Opening of the session by the Acting President. 2. Report of Executive Committee. 3. Report of Secretary and Treasurer. 4. Election of new members. 5. Report of Committee on anatomical Nomenclature. 6. Proposed amendment to Constitution abolishing dues and substituting assessments. **DR. ALLEN.** 7. Proposed amendment to Constitution providing for Honorary Memberships, to apply more especially to foreign anatomists. **DR. LAMB.**